The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Man is born into trouble as the sparks fly upward.—Job.

WHOLE NO. 1024. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1930 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 20, NO. 37.

Surveys and Charity Are Not Unemployment Cures

Temporary unemployment relief can't remove fundamental causes. Bread lines and lodging houses do not lessen the number of out-of-works.

To feed the hungry and shelter the homeless is necessary, but this should not obscure the fundamental need.

Responsibility for social justice can not be evaded by charity.

If compulsory idleness is not attacked at its source this wrong, in a more malignant form, is certain to reappear.

Machine production and a low purchasing power caused our unemployment.

There is no element of industrial statesmanship in ignoring the continuous installation of scientific processes and detracting public attention from this fact by charity to the victims of our machine age.

Charity is elemental, but bread lines is not a solution if future depressions are to be avoided.

Distribution of wealth is the problem, not creation of wealth through processes that increase non-buyers and logically enlarges the idle army.

The cause for unemployment should be searched into the nation's consciousness. Every organized worker should be a missionary to carry this message. It will not be done by men who profit temporarily by present conditions and who are blind to ultimate consequences.

Wages must be increased and hours reduced. This can not be done by piece meal methods, covering a long period of years, that will permit the machine to again engulf the workers.

Daring must replace policies of small-minded, timid men who hope against hope that the flood of commodities turned out by the machine can be absorbed by present standards.

Wages must be raised and working hours reduced to cope with machine output and scientific processes yet in their infancy.

Men must face present conditions and future prospects that they may apply new methods for a new age.

The machine is a challenge to the nation, and this challenge can not be met by charity, unemployment surveys and temporary jobs.

RAIL WORKERS 6-HOUR PLAN RECALLS "NO-STRIKE" ORDER

Washington, Nov. 22.—A six-hour day discussion by rail transportation employes in Chicago recalls the fight for an eight-hour day by these workers in 1916, and the record-breaking passage of the Adamson law by Congress that evaded a general strike by an eyelash.

The rail managers rejected and the employes accepted President Wilson's peace offer. The strike date was set for September 4. The President, in a message to Congress, August 29, outlined his plan, which was included in a bill sponsored by Congressman Adamson. The House approved the bill on September 1 and the Senate took similar action the following day. The bill was signed by the President on September 5, the intervening days being Sunday and Labor Day.

Numerous injunctions were secured by rail managers restraining the government from enforcing the law. The United States Supreme Court upheld the law on March 19, 1917, by a 5 to 4 vote.

The majority decision, handed down by Chief Justice White, will prove of far-reaching effect, as the "under dictum" declares that railroad employes can be stopped from striking. The court, in discussing rights of employes, made this side observation: "Such rights are necessarily subject to limitation when employment is accepted in a business charged with a public interest."

This declaration aroused Associate Justice Day, one of the dissenters, who denied that the right to cease work can be outlawed under the plea of regular convenience.

"I can not agree," he said, "that constitutional rights may be sacrificed because of necessity, nor taken away because of emergencies which might result in disaster or inconvenience to public or private interests. If this be not so, the constitutional limitations for the protection of liberty and property are of little value and may be taken away whenever it is supposed that the public interest will be promoted by the sacrifice of rights which the framers of the constitution intended should be forever protected from governmental invasion by any branch of government."

Despite Justice Day's stinging rebuff, the "public interest" theory was warehoused for future use. It is the basis of "can't-strike" legislation passed by the Kansas legislature at the behest of Governor Allen, recently defeated for the United States Senate, and which still on the statute books of that state.

RIVALRIES IN TRADE LEADING WAR CAUSE

Boston, Nov. 22.—"Rivalries in trade is one of the chief causes of war, and talk of disarmament is futile as long as this source factor remains," said Admiral William V. Pratt in a paper read before the Institute of the International Problems of the United States.

Significance of the economic causes of war is not generally recognized, the admiral stated, since this phase "is more subtle and not so easy to classify and define."

"A nation which wishes to improve its world position is, under present conditions, led rather inevitably to do so at the expense of some other national group. Therefore, it is apparent that if we honestly wish to promote international understanding, tending to peace, how important it is to recognize the power of the economic factor and how easily it may be turned to upset a stable condition of peace, even when on the military side we have come to mutual agreements and understandings. We intend to pursue the same course other nations have pursued before us, then we will have to adopt, with the modifications demanded by the age, the same general methods and practices of the past, and we may, in the end, have to defend by force the position we take.

"Unless you set not only the military and naval part of your house in order, but the entire establishment of the national State, you may find that even after you have reduced the chance of war by limitation of the fighting forces, you may have to take heed of wars provoked through causes other than military, and this war may find you with the military factor in a depleted condition."

SWEDEN REVIVES HAND LABOR PLAN

Washington, Nov. 22.—Agricultural societies of Sweden are interested in a revival of the old handicrafts for agricultural workers, who may thus be employed in their homes during the winter months, according to the Monthly Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Local handicraft associations have been formed, and are united in a union of such associations.

"These associations," the Bulletin states, "furnish patterns and raw material to members, sell handicraft articles for them, hold exhibitions, give lectures and provide free courses in various phases of handicraft work, such as weaving, pattern designing, dyeing of yarns with herbs in the traditional manner, lace making, embroidery, etc.

"From an unpretentious start, handicraft production has grown to be an industry of some importance. The handicraft work includes textile goods, furniture making, pottery and copper and brass work, etc."

APPLE PRICES BOOSTED WHEN IDLE SELL FRUIT

New York, Nov. 22.—Unemployed persons who sell apples in this city to secure a few pennies are called upon to pay an extra 50 cents a box for the fruit.

When the apple peddling movement started, the price was $1.75 a box. The price now is $2.25, and another 25-cent increase is predicted.

WAGE SHOULD BE HELD TO CHECK DEPRESSION

New York, Nov. 22.—"Business could contribute mightily to the prevention of unemployment if it would begin to regard more seriously its obligation to spread the benefits of work and continuity of wages," said Senator Wagner in a radio address.

He declared that the idea of "hit or miss, method of job finding" would long since have been eliminated in European countries by the adoption for long-range planning of public works and the establishment of a nation-wide system of employment offices.

Pointing out that wage earners already have lost at least $10,000,000 in wages during 1930 and that millions more will be expended in charity, Senator Wagner said that while there is much industry can do directly to prevent repetition of such a depression, the government is in a strategic position to take the initiative in avoiding future unemployment.

"Business can regularize employment to a far greater extent than has yet been attempted," he said.

CAN'T WITHHOLD WAGES WHEN OUTPUT IS SPOILED

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The rule of an industrial plant whereby an employe's pay is deducted when the work is spoiled, has been declared illegal by Attorney General Hamilton Ward.

The company forced employes to sign an agreement that they are responsible for any loss sustained. The attorney general called attention to various provisions of the State labor law, saying:

"The effect of these provisions is that the wages which a man has earned shall be paid to him on the due date without any deductions or withholdments of any nature, and an agreement on the part of an employe to allow a deduction is void. The statute provides that the wages earned shall be paid in cash, while the rule provides for an agreement that they may be forfeited or withheld. This is an unlawful contract."

MARCH OF MACHINE IGNORED

E. Kent Hubbard, president Connecticut Manufacturers' Association, seems unacquainted with machinery that is displacing labor of all degrees of skill.

Mr. Hubbard, at the annual meeting of his association, called for immigration laws that will permit entry "of that class of men who do a considerable portion of our unskilled work." The average American, he said, does not take kindly to unskilled work.

If Mr. Hubbard will note how beans are milked, how wheat is threshed, corn husked, sewers dug and heavy construction work is done, he will realize the machine is not bounded by "skill" limitations.

The plea for more immigrants is the old system of wanting three men for every job when we have that condition now.

LET LABOR CARRY LOAD

The five organizations of rail transportation workers are discussing the six-hour day with present rates to relieve unemployment. Thousands of workers have been discharged the past 10 years because of improved methods, but the roads handle a greater output.

The workers' suggestion that they share in these benefits does not appeal to Milton W. Harrison, president National Association of Owners of Railroads and Public Utility Securities. He proposes that employed workers divide their time with the jobless.

This is the usual remedy—let labor carry the load.

EXPORTED MACHINERY IS ABOVE 1928 TOTAL

Washington, Nov. 22.—The exportation of machinery has been steadily growing since 1922, and last year's report was 25 per cent greater than 1928, says the Department of Commerce.

Every machine shipped abroad means that a foreign market is supplied by local factories, rather than by importing goods made by American mechanics. With this system in mind the establishment of foreign branches by American capitalists who are now manufacturing goods abroad that were formerly done by 500,000 American workers.

FEDERAL EDUCATOR FAVORS SHORT WEEK

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 22.—The shorter work week and readjustment of production and consumption is the only cure for unemployment, declared Dr. William J. Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education, in a speech in this city.

"We should stand with the American Federation of Labor," said the educator, "in its campaign for a shorter work day and week and we should also stand for putting the working boys and girls back into school, so that the jobs they leave vacant may be given to older people and that more teachers may be given employment.

"The two things that characterize this age, and make it different from any other, do not include crime and immorality," said Dr. Cooper.

"Crime and immorality have flourished in the past to an even greater degree than today. The five elements are: Change, speed, power and machinery, standardization and measuring progress by dollars and cents."

BOSSES ARE RACKETEERS

Cleveland, Nov. 22.—The United Barber's Protective Association, an organization of barber bosses, are throwing bombs at one another to hold prices. Gunmen killed the vice president and narrowly missed the president.

12-YEAR RETROSPECT BY FORMER NAVY HEAD

Asheville, N. C., Nov. 22.—"The United States is spending twice as much in its war budget as in 1914, when the World War started," said Josephus Daniels in an Armistice Day address here. He is publisher Raleigh News and Observer and was Secretary of the Navy under President Wilson.

"World debts due to war costs have mounted since 1914 from 45 billion to 255 billion dollars," said Mr. Daniels. "Is it any wonder that distress is the signal displayed by every country under the sun? You can't kill 10,000,000 men, wound and main 20,000,000, and burn up the savings of a country without dislocation.

"The soldier or sailor on November 11, 1930, viewing the tread of mighty armies, the burden of military forces, the cost of pensions and rehabilitation, and the crushing taxation and debts is asking: 'What about the war against war for which we thought we enlisted?' He is told that the Washington, Geneva and London conferences have eventuated in agreements to end competition in war expenses, that the Briand-Kellogg treaty looks to the outlawry of war, and that the eventually the dream of peace may be realized. What is his reaction to these assurances? He looks about the world and what does he see? A devastating civil war in China in spite of the so-called agreement from the five-power pact negotiated at the Washington Conference; revolutionary changes in practically all four of the ten South American republics; one-third of Europe under dictatorships and the balance in unrest; near-war and conflict in India, Egypt and danger spots in the Near East and elsewhere. If all the expenditure of five billion dollars a year had brought peace and guarantees of peace, the soldier reflects it would be worth what it cost. But he asks himself: 'Has it brought the promised peace and stability?' A seething and dissatisfied world brings no satisfactory answer."

POLITICAL PARTIES DON'T AFFECT TRADE

New York, Nov. 22.—The Magazine of Wall Street, authoritative financial publication, is not alarmed at the success or reversals of political parties in the recent elections.

"There is little ground," the editor says, "for the idea so stubbornly held in some quarters that American prosperity depends upon the political color of the government at Washington. The last Congress should dispose of it once and for all.

"Either of the great parties is amply capable of giving us foolish legislation and weak administration, but neither has a monopoly of patriotism and political wisdom.

"If prosperity is incubated in economic processes, as we believe it is, neither inaction at Washington nor ill-advised action in the future, can stop it."

WORKER LACKS TIME TO SPEND HIS MONEY

New York, Nov. 22.—A five-day week would allow workers more time to spend their money, is the unique plea for a five-day week that was advanced at the final session of the Association of National Advertisers.

The speaker declared that it is not the producer who must be told to produce more goods, but the consumer must be taught to use more.

No reference was made to the need for money to buy these goods.

AFL ANNUAL CONVENTION MARKED BY FREE SPEECH

New York, Nov. 22.—"No delegate to an A. F. of L. convention can complain that he is not given a chance to speak," said Dr. B. Hoffman, editor Justice, official magazine International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in writing his impressions of the recent Boston convention.

"It was easy for any delegate to get the floor," said the labor editor. "President Green recognized every one and let them speak as long as they pleased. I did not hear a single point of order raised. Whether this is because they do not know at A. F. of L. conventions about the institution called 'a point of order,' or whether they are patient people and wait until the speaker has finished saying what he has to say without raising a point of order, I can not tell.

"At first I thought it was the great moguls who were getting the floor so readily. I soon became convinced, however, that one need not be a privileged character for that. A delegate rises, whose name the chairman does not even know, nor what union he represents, yet the chair recognizes him and gives him the floor.

"I followed very attentively the debate on unemployment insurance. No restrictions were placed upon the debate. Anyone could take the floor and talk as long as he liked. One delegate, who was against unemployment insurance, went so far as to read a written address, and a long one, at that; yet no one tried to stop him. The speech of President Zaritsky of the Cap makers' Union, in favor of unemployment insurance, was followed with a great deal of attention. And a very good speech it was, too. He also received a great deal of applause, but it produced no effect. The delegates, I believe, already knew before they came to the convention how they were going to vote.

"I do not mean to say that it is altogether useless to deliver speeches at A. F. of L. conventions. If a speech does not cause the delegates to vote differently from the way they intended to, it may cause them to ponder upon the subject and to later change their mind. Besides, speeches delivered at conventions, are intended not so much for the delegates as for the outside world."

TRADE UNIONS URGED TO WAR ON IDLENESS

Washington, Nov. 22.—Co-operation by trade unions with every unit of government to combat unemployment is urged by President Green in a letter to affiliates.

Attention is called to recent declarations by the Boston A. F. of L. convention for an extended public works and public improvement program that would reach from the national government down to the smallest community.

Appreciation of relief efforts being made by state federations of labor and city central bodies was expressed by President Green.

"I respectfully request," he continued, "that you make special efforts to co-operate with the National Employment Committee appointed by the President of the United States and with similar committees created by governors and by city and town executives."

Trade union committees should be set up to further this co-operation, said Mr. Green.

"I further recommend that you strongly request that organized labor be represented on these committees appointed by governors and mayors. Many of our members have been idle for months and are suffering from the effects of unemployment.

"Out of this experience, I hope, will come a determination, on the part of government and industry, in co-operation with the A. F. of L., to seek and find a permanent solution for unemployment."

RAIL WORKERS PLAN TO AID UNEMPLOYED

Chicago, Nov. 22.—The "Big Four" rail brotherhoods and the Switchmen's Union of North America will act jointly to relieve the unemployed in the transportation industry.

This proposal was adopted at a meeting of 700 general chairmen representing engineers, conductors, firemen, trainmen and switchmen on the railroads of the United States and Canada.

Five representatives from each organization were appointed to draw up details of the plan.

A basic day with eight hours' pay may probably be a major recommendation. It is suggested that no rail employe shall work more than more than 20 days' mileage a month, that employment may be spread. Training of new employes on the roads is indicated by a statement by A. F. Whitney, president Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, that since his organization has 63,000 men dropped from the payrolls of 200 roads since 1923.

The rail workers made a joint hour-reducing movement in 1916, which culminated in the Adamson act just as the men were ready to suspend work throughout the nation. The Railway Labor Act, which has since been passed, provides for mediation of disputes.

IDLE RELIEF MEASURES FAVORED BY CHURCHES

New York, Nov. 22.—"One of the most effective forms of unemployment period would be a permanent impairment of present standards of hours and wages," the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in their program of unemployed relief.

The churchmen declare for a "more equitable distribution of wealth and consequent increase in purchasing power of the masses."

Establishment of conferences for permanent solution of the unemployment problem, to study the possibility of preventing a recurrence of unemployment periods by stabilizing industry, planning public works far ahead, increasing wages, shortening hours and abolition of night work for women are also urged.

An employment committee by each local church to aid emergency relief, employment of church nurses to aid the sick, opening of church parlors and club rooms to those needing shelter, and correlation of the efforts of the churches with those of government organizations is favored.

OLD AGE RELIEF PROPOSED IN ILLINOIS

By JOEL D. HUNTER
Member Committee on Child Welfare, State of Illinois

The passage of the old age relief law, as drafted for submission to the Illinois General Assembly next spring, means the systematizing of what is ordinarily called "outdoor relief." It is not, and should not, be called "old age pension law." The way our present bill is drafted makes it a relief measure.

The bill, as drafted, provides old age relief not exceeding $500 a year, including all other income, and not exceeding $360 a year, excluding such income, to persons 70 years of age who have been residents of Illinois for 10 years and of the county for one year prior to the time application is made, who have no person able to support them who is liable for their support, and who are not inmates of a jail, reformatory, old people's home or other similar institution, and who have not made a transfer of property to qualify for relief.

The annual income of property which does not have a definite or certain income is computed at 5 per cent of its value.

The act would be mandatory on all counties. The county would provide relief in the first instance and must appropriate sufficient funds for this purpose. The county would be reimbursed by the state to the extent of one-half of the amount of relief given and one-half of the salaries of persons employed by the county in administering the act.

The State Department of Public Welfare would administer the act, supervising local administration by the county boards and by the Bureau of Public Welfare in Cook County. Application for relief would be made to the county board which would make an award after investigation, subject to review by the Department of Public Welfare. Relief would be given monthly. Relief would be reconsidered and investigation made periodically.

Payment of relief may be made to some responsible person or corporation where the person is incapable of taking care of himself. Relief given under the act would not be subject to assignment, sale, attachment and garnishment. The act would not go into effect until January 1, 1932.

EVEN DIVISION IN CONGRESS MAKES PARTISAN HELPLESS

Washington, Nov. 22.—The Republicans will control both branches of the new (Seventy-second) Congress by the narrowest of margins, according to a preliminary list compiled by William Tyler Page, clerk of the House of Representatives. Several contests may change this estimate that can not include the certainty of mortality among newly elected members between now and December, next year, when the new Congress convenes.

The Page figure show that the Republicans, on the face of present returns, will have 48 members in the Senate, the Democrats will have 47 and the Farmer-Labor party one. The same close margin prevails in the House, where the Republicans have 217 members, the Democrats 216 and Farmer-Labor one.

While the Page survey shows that the Republicans are in control of both branches this is a "paper" control, and, naturally, does not consider the breakdown of party lines that can not be foreseen, but is most pronounced in the Senate.

The Congress that convenes the first Monday in this December will not include the candidates who were successful in the recent November elections. Next month's Congress will be the last session of the Seventy-first Congress and will be marked by many "lame ducks" whose term of office will expire on March 4 next by constitutional limitation. The new Senators and Representatives will not take office until December, next year, 13 months after their election.

The President has the authority to call a special session of Congress after March 4, when the newly-elected members would be sworn in and could function. The administration, however, does not favor such a policy and this seems to be favored by conservative leaders of both parties who oppose "alarming business."

The weakening of party lines is seen on this issue, as progressives in both camps are discussing an extra session to consider the following legislation:

The Norris resolution doing away with "lame duck" sessions of Congress, and permitting newly elected members to take office in the January following election, rather than 13 months afterwards.

Organized labor's anti-injunction bill.

Farm debenture and the Norris bill for government operation of Muscle Shoals.

Passage of the Wagner unemployment bills and an increase of Federal appropriations for road building.

WORKERS LOCKED OUT; MANAGERS WON'T MEET

Cleveland, Nov. 22.—City officials failed to mediate a lockout enforced on local cooks, waiters and waitresses by the Hotel Managers' Association.

The workers attended a meeting that was intended to discuss mediation, but the managers were represented by lawyers who were told how to act.

"The history of the whole affair," said a local newspaper (Cleveland Plain Dealer), "has tended to convince the public of what was suspected at the first, that the hotels and the interests behind them are more interested in smashing the unions than in anything else. The record plainly shows that they did not, immediately before refusing to renew the union contracts, make any effort to adjust differences with the unions. They did not formally demand any change in rules or conditions. They refused to discuss or arbitrate rules or conditions. Rules and conditions, plainly, were not the main issue in their minds. The issue in their minds was 'smash the union.'"

The lockout was enforced last July, when workers refused to sign a "yellow dog." The workers were joined by the engineers, firemen and musicians, and the A. F. of L. executive council calls on organized workers and sympathizers to keep in mind this situation when they are considering holding conventions or other meetings in Cleveland. The victimizing hotels are: Hollenden, Cleveland, Statler, Winton, Olmstead and Allerton.

PRESIDENT HAS POWER TO SET TARIFF RATES

New York, Nov. 22.—The President is unhampered to set tariff rates under the flexible provisions of the new tariff law, according to a ruling by Judge George Stewart Brown of the Federal Customs Court.

Congress gave the President this power and the Chief Executive is under no obligation to even hold hearings, said the court. The only limitation of tariff changes was set by Congress and this must be observed, according to the decision.

When the flexible provision was first proposed in 1922 under the Harding regime, opponents claimed that Congress can not delegate its constitutional authority to pass revenue laws. The law was upheld, however, by the late Chief Justice Taft in 1928 in the Hampton case.

Opponents of the centralization of power the President may change rates within a margin of 50 per cent set by Congress.

$1,000,000,000 LOSS BY INDUSTRIAL DEATHS

New York, Nov. 22.—The nation lost $1,000,000,000 in wealth because of industrial accidents that resulted in the death of 23,000 persons last year, said Secretary of Commerce Lamont. Accidents also caused serious injury to 3,000,000 persons, said the cabinet member.

PARTYISM IS RIDICULED BY SENATOR SHIPSTEAD

Washington, Nov. 22.—If leading politicians of both parties are correct in their plea for non-partisan action in the present industrial crisis, what becomes of their claim that ours is a government of parties, and why not apply non-partisanship at all times? asked Senator Shipstead in a nation-wide radio address.

The northwest Senator called attention to Washington's warning against the baneful influence of party spirit, which is now accepted by leaders who have hitherto denied that "we must have government by parties."

"Now," continued Senator Shipstead, "when the country most particularly needs salvation, the leaders of both major parties unite in proposing and accepting an abandonment of party and a recurrence to the principle of George Washington, the principle of non-partisanship, toward the solution of the difficulties of the Republic.

"I welcome their conversion. I hope they will continue to put country above party, not only in an emergency, but as a normal and undisturbed rule.

"We then come to the second attitude which at this moment is recommended. We are told that we must now not only be non-partisan, but constructive. There is no objection to our. I had supposed, indeed, that it was desirable at all times to be 'constructive.' I had not supposed that either party at any time would bring forward measures intended to be 'destructive.' I, for one, am willing to join earnestly in the suggestion that we should today—and then perhaps even tomorrow—cease uselessly from being 'destructive' and negative and become wholly 'constructive' and positive."

IDLENESS IN EUROPE SHOWS MARKED GAIN

Washington, Nov. 22.—Statistics of unemployment in 25 foreign countries show a continued and marked increase, the Monthly Bulletin, issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Only in a few of the less industrial countries, such as Denmark, Estonia, Latvia and Yugoslavia, are there exceptions.

The increase in unemployment has been particularly serious in Germany and Great Britain, the registered unemployed in these countries having increased approximately 100 per cent between September, 1929, and September, 1930," the Bulletin states.

"Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Poland, Rumania and Switzerland show a similar trend, final instances a much greater percentage increase in registered unemployed than either Great Britain or Germany, but the data usually covers such a relatively small sample of the wage-earning population that the possible significance thereof is to some extent obscured."

PARTY LINES BREAKING; POLITICAL CHAOS SEEN

Chicago, Nov. 22.—The political party spirit is dead in this country, according to Senator Borah, who made this statement while waiting for a Washington train.

"I have just one thing to say about the recent election. I have never before seen party spirit so dead among the people. The people are more and more voting for individuals and less for parties. There is a widespread belief that parties no longer keep pledges as parties, and, therefore, votes cast are not respected in whom they repose their confidence. I venture the opinion that there will be political chaos in 1932."

JACKSON EMPLOYERS CUT WAGES ONE-THIRD

Jackson, Mich., Nov. 22.—Contractors in this city started a fight by attempting to enforce a wage reduction of one-third on plasterers and bricklayers.

This is one result of the recent order by the Michigan Administration Board that rates for common labor on state construction work be 35 cents an hour. Governor Green, in defending the order, said contractors were paying as low as 15 and 20 cents.